

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 to 21, 23, 24, and 27 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 12, and 18 have been amended, herein. No new claims have been added, and no claims have been canceled. Because the amendments remove issues for appeal, Applicants respectfully request entry thereof. MPEP § 714.13.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections of record in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Preliminarily, Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 19 and 27 are allowable and that claim 13 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all the limitations of the base and intervening claims.

I. Alleged Indefiniteness

Claims 1 to 12, 14 to 18, 20, 21, 23, and 24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph because the terms "heterocycloalkyl," "heterocycloalkenyl," "bicycloheteroalkyl," "bicycloheteroalkenyl," "tricycloheteroalkyl," and "tricycloheteroalkenyl," are allegedly indefinite. Without conceding the correctness of the rejection, and to advance prosecution, claim 1 has been amended to replace the terms "C₃-₁₀cycloalkyl" and "C₃-₁₀cycloalkenyl" with the term "C₃-₁₀cycloaliphatic," to replace the terms "C₃-₁₀heterocycloalkyl" and "C₃-₁₀heterocycloalkenyl" with the term "C₃-₁₀heterocycloaliphatic," to replace the terms "C₇-₁₀bicycloalkyl," "C₇-₁₀tricycloalkyl," "C₇-₁₀bicycloalkenyl," and "C₇-₁₀tricycloalkenyl," with the term "C₇-₁₀polycycloaliphatic," and to replace the terms "C₇-₁₀bicycloheteroalkyl," "C₇-₁₀tricycloheteroalkyl" "C₇-₁₀bicycloheteroalkenyl," and "C₇-₁₀tricycloheteroalkenyl," with the term "C₇-₁₀heterocycloaliphatic."

“*heteropolycycloaliphatic.*” In addition, claim 12 has been amended to replace the terms “C₅₋₇heterocycloalkyl” and “C₅₋₇heterocycloalkenyl” with the term “C₅₋₇heterocycloaliphatic.” Support for the amendments is found in the specification as filed at, for example, page 15, lines 16 to 35. Applicants note that the terms “cycloaliphatic,” “heterocycloaliphatic,” “polycycloaliphatic,” and “heteropolycycloaliphatic” were recited in claim 1 as it was originally filed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the terms “cycloaliphatic,” “heterocycloaliphatic,” “polycycloaliphatic,” and “heteropolycycloaliphatic” convey a clear and definite meaning to those of skill in the art, and skilled artisans would thus readily understand the metes and bounds of the claims. A fundamental principle of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is that patent applicants are entitled to be their own lexicographers and may define the claims in whatever terms they so choose. M.P.E.P. § 2173.01. Accordingly, “[t]he examiner’s focus during examination of claims for compliance with the requirement for definiteness of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is whether the claim meets the threshold requirements of clarity and precision, *not whether more suitable language or modes of expression are available.*” M.P.E.P. § 2173.02 (emphasis added).

Moreover, definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the particular application disclosure, the teachings of the prior art, and the claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. When the present claims are so examined, it is apparent that the claims circumscribe the claimed subject matter with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity such that one of ordinary skill in the art could easily determine whether a particular compound is or is not within the scope of the

DOCKET NO.: CELL-0113
Application No.: 09/899,488
Office Action Dated: August 7, 2003

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claim. Examination of the instant disclosure reveals that the cited terms are defined, and exemplary cycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, and heteropolycycloaliphatic groups are listed. (See, for example, page 15, line 17 to page 16, line 14 of the specification as originally filed.) In addition, a quick search of the Internet revealed that the term "cycloaliphatic," for example, is not only familiar to those of ordinary skill in the art, but is used in the art in a manner consistent with its use in the present application. (See attached Appendix A). Those of ordinary skill in the art, therefore, would readily appreciate the intended meaning of the cited terms, and no reason exists to believe that those skilled in the art would have any difficulty in determining the scope of the claims.

Furthermore, attached herewith as Appendix B is a decision rendered by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences for copending application Serial Number 09/450,999 in which the Board reversed the Examiner's rejection of numerous claims as allegedly indefinite for recitation of the terms "cycloaliphatic," "polycycloaliphatic," and "heteropolycycloaliphatic." As explained by the Board, "applicants' claims set out and circumscribe a particular area with a reasonable degree of prediction and particularity." (See page 3). As with the claims in application Serial Number 09/450,999, the present claims meet the requirements of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and Applicants accordingly, respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

II. Information Disclosure Statement

The Office Action indicates that the Information Disclosure Statement filed January 6, 2003 fails to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent, each publication or portion thereof, and all other information or portion

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thereof, to be submitted to the Patent Office. Applicants respectfully submit that all twenty-seven references listed on the 1449 Form submitted with the Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement filed January 6, 2003 were submitted to and received by the Patent Office. Applicants received a date-stamped return post card indicating that the Information Disclosure Statement, 1449 Form, and copies of the twenty-seven references were received by the Patent Office on January 6, 2003.

Nevertheless, a courtesy copy of the 1449 Form and courtesy copies of each the listed references are being delivered directly to the Examiner. Applicants respectfully ask the Examiner to initial and return the 1449 Form to their undersigned representative, confirming consideration of the listed references.

III. Miscellaneous

Claim 18 has been amended to correct an inadvertent typographical error. No new matter has been added.

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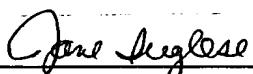
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Conclusion

Applicants believe that the foregoing constitutes a complete and full response to the Office Action of record. Accordingly, an early and favorable Action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 6, 2003


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APPENDIX A

DuPont Nylon Intermediates and Specialties

*The miracles of science™*

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[[Amines](#) | [Boron Products](#) | [Carboxylic Acids](#) | [Cyclics](#) | [Esters](#) | [Nitriles](#)]

Display Products by Functional Group

Amines

DuPont offers a line of multifunctional aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, and aromatic amine products, which have been used in a wide variety of applications including fibers, coatings, elastomers, resins, adhesives, and scale and corrosion inhibitors. These products undergo typical amine reactions to form polyamides, isocyanates, ureas, and epoxy curing agents.

- [\(BHMT-HP\) Bis\(hexamethylene\)triamine-High Purity, 98%](#)
- [\(BHMT Amine\) Bis\(hexamethylene\)triamine](#)
- [\(DCH-99\) 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane](#)
- [\(DYTEK® EP Diamine - DAMP\) 1,3-Pentanediamine](#)
- [\(DYTEK® A Amine - MPMD\) 2-Methylpentamethylenediamine](#)
- [\(HMD\) Hexamethylenediamine, Solution](#)
- [\(HMD\) Hexamethylenediamine, Anhydrous](#)
- [\(HMI\) Hexamethyleneimine](#)

[Top of Page](#)

Boron Products

DuPont has recently introduced two new boron products. Triisopropyl borate (TIPB) and Triphenylboron (TPB). Due to the diverse properties of these molecules, these products can be used in a wide variety of applications including catalyst, fuel and antifoulant additives, lubricants and precursors to boronic acids used in Suzuki coupling reactions to name a few.

- [\(TIPB\) Triisopropyl Borate](#)
- [\(TPB\) Triphenylboron](#)

[Top of Page](#)

Carboxylic Acids

DuPont dicarboxylic acids exhibit typical carboxyl group chemistry leading to a variety of products serving many applications. The products can be used to formulate polyester polyols, plasticizers, chelating agents, corrosion inhibitors, and cleaning agents.

- [Adi-pure® High Purity Adipic Acid](#)
- [CORFREE® M1 Corrosion Inhibitor Raw Materials](#)
- [\(DBA\) Dibasic Acid](#)
- [\(DDDA\) Dodecanedioic Acid](#)

[Top of Page](#)**Cyclics**

DuPont offers a family of large-ring cycloolefinic and cycloaliphatic compounds. The cycloolefins undergo addition reactions with halogens to give products useful in flame retardants, flavors and fragrances; as monomers in polyolefin synthesis and reactants in other organic syntheses; and as solvents.

- [\(CDDA\) Cyclododecanol](#)
- [\(CDDA-HP\) Cyclododecanol - HP](#)
- [\(CDDK\) Cyclododecanone](#)
- [\(CDDT\) Cyclododecatriene](#)
- [\(COD\) Cyclooctadiene](#)
- [\(VCH\) Vinylcyclohexene](#)
- [XOLVONE™ DMPD Dimethyl-2-piperidone](#)

[Top of Page](#)**Esters**

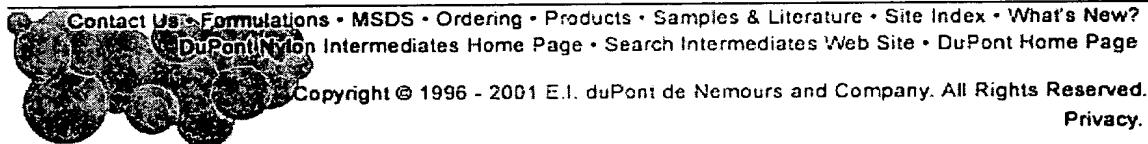
DuPont's intermediates include dibasic esters of both aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids. These esters fulfill a variety of needs as chemical intermediates and as solvents for coatings, industrial cleaning compounds, inks, fabric dyes, and chemical reactions. They undergo reactions typical of esters, including transesterification, hydrolysis, and reduction, to yield commercially significant products.

- [\(DBEs\) Dibasic Esters](#)
- [\(DBE-IB\) Diisobutyl Esters](#)
- [DBE Microemulsion Concentrate](#)

[Top of Page](#)**Nitriles**

DuPont high-purity nitriles are highly polar liquids that can be used as reaction or crystallization solvents or as intermediates in the manufacture of acids, amines, amides, and other products.

- [\(ADN\) Adiponitrile](#)
- [\(MGN\) 2-Methylglutaronitrile](#)
- [\(2PN-HP\) cis-2-Pentenenitrile, High Purity](#)

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UM-BBD Organic Functional Groups

[\[Graphic Version\]](#) [\[Systematic Pathways\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[BBD Main Menu\]](#)

This is a list of 50 organic functional groups found in at least one UM-BBD compound, and, for each functional group, at least one UM-BBD compound which contains it. The UM-BBD contains many more examples of the most common groups. A [graphic version](#) of this list and a list of UM-BBD pathways ordered by functional group also exist.

Organic Functional Group	Representative UM-BBD Compounds
Methane	Methane
Alkane, primary	<i>n</i> -Octane
Alkane, secondary	<i>p</i> -Cymene
Alkane, tertiary	Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether
Cycloaliphatic ring	1-Aminocyclopropane-1-Carboxylate; Cyclohexanol
Bicycloaliphatic ring	(+)-Camphor
Tricycloaliphatic ring	Adamantanone
Alkene	Propylene; Styrene
Alkyne	Acetylene
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	Toluene; Ethylbenzene
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	Naphthalene; Phenanthrene; Fluorene
Biphenyl-type benzenoid ring	Biphenyl; 4-Chlorobiphenyl
Oxygen ether	Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether; Tetrahydrofuran
Thioether	Dimethyl sulfide; Methionine; Prometryn
S-heterocyclic ring	Dibenzothiophene
N-heterocyclic ring, saturated	Atrazine; Nicotine; Carbazole; 3-Methylquinoline
N-heterocyclic ring, unsaturated	Nicotine
O-heterocyclic ring	Dibenzofuran
Epoxide	Trichloroethylene epoxide ; Propylene oxide; (RS)-3-Chloro-1,2-epoxypropane
Peroxide	Octane hydroperoxide
Ketone	Methylethylketone
Thioketone	Carbon disulfide
Alcohol	<i>o</i> -, <i>m</i> - and <i>p</i> -Cresol; Orcinol; Pentachlorophenol; 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol

Thiol	Methanethiol
Amine, primary	<u>2-Aminobenzoate</u>
Amine, secondary	Glyphosate
Amine, tertiary	Nitrilotriacetate
Aldehyde	3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde
Carboxylic acid	3-Phenylpropionate; <i>o</i> -Phthalic acid
Carboxylic acid ester	Butyrolactone
Carboxylic thioester	Benzoyl-S-CoA
Amide	Acrylamide; Caprolactam
Nitrile	Acrylonitrile; Bromoxynil; Benzonitrile
Oxime	Z-Phenylacetaldoxime
Thiocyanate	Thiocyanate anion
Cyanamide	Cyanamide
Nitro	Nitrobenzene; Trinitrotoluene; 4-Nitrophenol; 2-Nitropropane
Nitrate ester	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate; Nitroglycerin
Diazo	4-Carboxy-4'-sulfoazobenzene
Organohalide	1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis-(4'-chlorophenyl)ethane; Trichloroethylene; Methylfluoride; Tetrachloroethylene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Organomercurial	Methylmercury chloride
Organoarsenical	Arsonoacetate
Organosilicon	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane
Organotin	Tri-n-butyltin
Organophosphate ester	Paraoxon
Thiophosphate ester	Parathion
Phosphonic acid	Glyphosate
Phosphinic acid	Dimethylphosphinic acid
Sulfonic acid	Methanesulfonic acid; <i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonic acid
Sulfate ester	Dodecyl sulfate

[\[Graphic Version\]](#) [\[Systematic Pathways\]](#) [\[Search\]](#) [\[BBD Main Menu\]](#)

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<http://umbbd.ahc.umn.edu/search/FuncGrps.html>

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2/13/02



Jap

Contact

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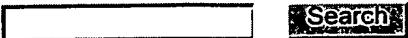
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APPENDIX B

DAC/SeI
The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was not written
for publication and is not binding precedent of the Board.

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SEP 30 2003

Paper No. 34

Woodcock Washburn Kurtz
Mackiewicz & Norris LLP

CELL-0086

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

SEP 30 2003

Ex parte JOHN R. PORTER,
JOHN C. HEAD,
GRAHAM J. WARRELLOW, and
SARAH C. ARCHIBALD

Appeal No. 2003-1016
Application No. 09/450,999

MAILED

SEP 25 2003

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

ON BRIEF

Before WINTERS, ADAMS, and MILLS, Administrative Patent Judges.

WINTERS, Administrative Patent Judge.

DECISION ON APPEAL

This appeal was taken from the examiner's decision rejecting claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22. Claim 14, which is the only other claim remaining in the application, stands allowed.

A correct copy of the appealed claims may be found in Appendix A attached to the Appeal Brief (Paper No. 29).

The Cited Reference

In rejecting applicants' claims on non-prior art grounds, the examiner cites the following reference:

Hawley, The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, p. 25 (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., NY 1977)

The Rejection

Claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite.

Deliberations

Our deliberations in this matter have included evaluation and review of the following materials: (1) the instant specification, including all of the claims on appeal; (2) applicants' Appeal Brief (Paper No. 29) and the Reply Brief (Paper No. 31); (3) the Examiner's Answer (Paper No. 30); and (4) the above-cited reference.

On consideration of the record, including the above-listed materials, we reverse the examiner's rejection.

Discussion

The examiner argues that claims 2 through 13, 15 through 17, and 19 through 22 are indefinite within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, in view of these terms recited in independent claim 16: "cycloaliphatic;" "polycycloaliphatic;" and "heteropolycycloaliphatic." We disagree.

In our judgment, this is not a close case and we shall not belabor the record with extended commentary. Essentially, we agree with the position set forth by applicants in their Appeal Brief and Reply Brief and we shall adopt that position as our own. We add the following comments for emphasis.

The examiner argues that "cycloaliphatic" is improper and indefinite and suggests that that term be replaced with "alicyclic." In support of this position, the examiner refers to the definition of "alicyclic" at page 25 of the 1977 edition of The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. We note, however, that applicants' filing date postdates the dictionary relied on by the examiner by more than 20 years.

As established by evidence in Appendix B attached to Paper No. 29, the state of the art has advanced over the years, i.e., "cycloaliphatic" and "alicyclic" now appear to be synonyms. To emphasize this point, we refer to the following definition of "cycloaliphatic" at page 288 of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Ed., (Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1998)(copy enclosed with this opinion):

cycloaliphatic: alicyclic

Accordingly, we are persuaded that applicants' claims set out and circumscribe a particular area with a reasonable degree of precision and particularity. In our judgment, the claims at issue are not indefinite in view of the recitation "cycloaliphatic."

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is reversed.

Other Issue

One further matter warrants attention. On page 9 of the Examiner's Answer (Paper No. 30), we note a red box with red print and associated symbols. Such indicia appear highly irregular and unauthorized for use in official government correspondence. Nor is it clear what purpose such indicia serve. We think it advisable that the examiner consult with appropriate PTO officials before using such indicia in the future.¹

Conclusion

In conclusion, we reverse the examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. We also invite attention to the red box with red print and associated symbols appearing at page 9 of Paper No. 30 because such indicia appear highly irregular and unauthorized for use in official government correspondence.

REVERSED

Sherman D. Winters)
Sherman D. Winters)
Administrative Patent Judge)

Donald E. Adams)
Donald E. Adams)
Administrative Patent Judge)

Demetra J. Mills)
Demetra J. Mills)
Administrative Patent Judge)
) BOARD OF PATENT
) APPEALS AND
) INTERFERENCES

¹ On this record, the red box with red print and associated symbols first appeared at page 10 of the Final Rejection (Paper No. 25). Such indicia also appear in Paper Nos. 27 and 32.

**Appeal No. 2003-1016
Application No. 09/450,999**

Page 5

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dem



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

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Abbreviations

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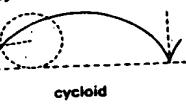
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cy-cla-mate *'si-kla-mät*, -*mat* n [cyclohexyl-sulfamate] (1954) : an artificially prepared salt of sodium or calcium used esp. formerly as a sweetener
 cy-cla-men *'si-kla-mən*, *'si-* n [NL genus name, fr. Gk *kyklaminos*] (ca. 1550) : any of a genus (*Cyclamen*) of plants of the primrose family having showy nodding flowers
 cy-clate *'si-kla-t* v [cycl- + -ate] (1946) : an enzyme (as adenosyl cyclase) that catalyzes cyclization of a compound
 cy-clax-a-cine *'si-kla-zä-sēn*, *'si-*n *[cycl- + acetin]* (C₆H₅NO), prob. fr. az- + octa- + -ine] (1966) : an analgesic drug C₆H₅NO that inhibits the effect of morphine and related addictive drugs and is used in the treatment of drug addiction
 cy-cle *'si-kal* v [ME cicle, fr. LL *cylcus*, fr. Gk *kyklos* circle, wheel, cycle — more at *WHEEL*] (14c) 1: an interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed 2 a: a course or series of events or operations that recur regularly and usu. lead back to the starting point b: one complete performance of a vibration, electric oscillation, current, alternation, or other periodic process c: a permutation of a set of ordered elements in which each element takes the place of the next and the last becomes first 3: a circular or spiral arrangement: as a: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens b: WHORL c: RING 10: a long period of time: AGE 5 a: a group of poems, plays, novels, or songs treating the same theme b: a series of narratives dealing typically with the exploits of a legendary hero 6 a: CYCLED b: TRICYCLE c: MOTORCYCLE 7: the series of a single, double, triple, and home run hit in any order by one player during one baseball game
 cycle vb cycled; cyclng *'si-klo-ljūn* v (1842) 1 a: to pass through a cycle b: to recur in cycles 2: to ride a cycle; specif: bicycled 3: to cause to go through a cycle — cycl-er *'si-klo-ljēr*, *'si-* 1: of, relating to, or being a cycle b: moving in cycles <time>
 cy-clic *'si-klik* also *'si-*v, or cy-clic-al *'si-kli-kəl*, *'si-*ad (1794) 1 a: of, relating to, or being a chemical compound containing a ring of atoms 2 cyclic: being a mathematical group that has an element such that every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers — cy-clic-al-ly *'si-klik-lē*, also cy-clic-ly *'si-klik-lē*, *'si-*adv
 cyclic AMP *'si-klik'äm-pĕf* n [guanosine + mon- + phosphate] (1969) : a cyclic mononucleotide of guanosine that acts similarly to cyclic ADP as secondary messenger in response to hormones
 cy-clic-ity *'si-klik-tē*, *'si-*n (1943) : the quality or state of being cyclic <estradiol> — called also cyclic-ity *'si-kli-'ta-sē*, *'si-*
 cy-clist *'si-klist* (1982) : one who rides a cycle
 cy-clotol *'si-kli-tōl*, *'si-*tōl *[cycl- + -itol* (as in inositol)] (1943) : an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as in inositol)
 cy-cliza-tion *'si-klo-lāz-hən*, *'si-*n (1909) : formation of one or more rings in a chemical compound — cyclize *'si-klo-lz*, *'si-*, *'si-kli-* vb
 cy-clo *'si-klo*, *'si-*n, *'si-*p cycles (F, bicycle, moped, fr. cyclo- (as in *cyclometer*, moped), fr. cycle two- or three-wheeled vehicle) (1964) : a 3-wheeled often motor-driven taxi
 cy-clo-ad-di-tion *'si-klo-ä-dishən* n (1963) : a chemical reaction leading to ring formation in a compound
 cy-clo-al-iphatic *'si-klo-ä-fä-tik* adj (1936) : ALICYCLIC
 cy-clo-dex-trin *'si-klo-dē-trēn* n (1960) : any of a class of complex cyclic sugars that are products of the enzymatic decomposition of starch and that can catalyze reactions between simpler molecules which come together within the cylindrical body of the sugar
 cy-clo-di-enol *'si-klo-di-ēn-ol* n (1942) : an organic insecticide (as dieldrin or chlordane) with a chlorinated methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring
 cy-clo-gen-e-sis *'si-klo-jen-sēs* n [cyclo- + genesis] (ca. 1938) : the development or intensification of a cyclope
 cy-clo-hex-ane *'si-klo-hēk-sā-n* n [ISV] (ca. 1909) : a pungent saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C₆H₁₂ found in petroleum or made synthetically and used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-a-none *'si-klo-hēks-nōn* n (ca. 1909) : a liquid ketone C₆H₁₀ used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-i-mide *'si-klo-hēks-ī-mid*, *'si-klo-hēks-ī-mid* n [cyclohexane + imide] (1950) : an agricultural fungicide C₁₂H₂₀NO that inhibits protein synthesis and is obtained from a soil bacterium *Streptomyces griseus*
 cy-clo-hex-y-lamine *'si-klo-hēks-ī-mēn* n [cyclohexane + -yl + amine] (1943) : a colorless liquid amine C₉H₁₇NH₃ that is used in organic synthesis and to prevent corrosion in boilers and that is believed to be harmful as a metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate
 cy-cloid *'si-kloid* n [F cycloïde, fr. Gk *kykloides* circular, fr. *kyklos*] (1661) : a curve that is generated by a point on the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line — cycli-dal *'si-kloid-äl* adj
 cycloid adj (1847) 1: smooth with concentric lines of growth (~ scales); also: having or consisting of cycloid scales 2: relating to or being personality characterized by alternating high and low moods — compare CYCLOTHYMIC
 cy-clome-ter *'si-kli-mō-tər* n (1880) : a device made for recording the revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle
 cy-clone *'si-klon* n [modif. of Gk *kykloma* wheel, coil, fr. *kyklos* go around, fr. *kyklos* circle] (1848) 1 a: a storm or system of wind that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure, advances at speed of 20 to 30 miles (about 30 to 50 kilometers) an hour, and often brings heavy rain b: TORNADO c: Low lb 2: any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials (as solid particles from gases) — cyclone *'si-klon* adj, — cyclon-i-cal-ly *'si-nik-lē* adv
 Cy-clone *'si-klon* trademark — used for a chain-link fence
 cyclone cellar (1887) : STORM CELLAR
 cyclone ole-fin *'si-klon-ö-lē-fin* n [ISV] (ca. 1929) : a hydrocarbon containing a ring having one or more double bonds — cycloneolefin *'si-klon-ö-lē-finik* adj



cyclo-par-af-fin \'-par-a-fən\ n (1900) : a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon of the formula C_nH_{2n}

cyclo-pean \'-sik-lo-pē-an, -sik'-lō-pē-\ adj (1626) 1 often cap : relating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops 2 : HUGE, MASSIVE 3 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of large irregular blocks without mortar

cyclo-pedias also cyclo-pe-dia \'-sik-lo-pē-dē-ə\ n (1728) : EDGECLOPEDIA — cyclo-pe-di-cic \'-sik-lo-pē-dik\ adj (1626)

cyclo-phos-pho-amilde \'-sik-lo-fos-fō-mīld\ n (1960) : an immunosuppressive and antineoplastic agent $C_6H_5ClN_2O_2P$ used esp. in the treatment of lymphomas and some leukemias

cyclo-propane \'-sik-lo-prō-pān\ n [ISV] (1894) : a flammable gaseous saturated cyclic hydrocarbon C_3H_6 sometimes used as a general anesthetic

cyclo-*k*lops \'-klik-lōps\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kyklops*, fr. *kykl-* cycly- + *ops* eye (1513)] 1 pl cyclo-peas \'-sik-lo-pēz\ cap : any of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead

cyclops [NL, genitive name, fr. L.] : any of a genus (*Cyclops*) of free-water predatory copepods having a median eye

cyclo-rama \'-sik-lo-rā-ma, '-rā-\ n [cyclic- + -orama (as in panorama) (1840)] 1 : a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator often having real objects as a foreground 2 : a curved curtain or wall used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space — cyclo-rama-ic \'-rā-mik\ adj

cyclo-closer-line \'-sik-lo-sēz-ēn\ n (1952) : an amino acid $C_5H_9NO_2$ produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*) and used esp. in the treatment of tuberculosis

cyclo-osis \'-sik-lō-sis\ n [NL, fr. Gk *kyklos* encirclement, fr. *kykl-* to go around] (1835) : the streaming of protoplasm within a cell — cyclo-sporine \'-sik-lo-spōr-in, -ēn\ n [ISV cycy- + spore- + -ine (1976) : an immunosuppressive polypeptide drug $C_11H_21N_1O_6$ obtained from various imperfect fungi and used esp. to prevent rejection of organ transplants

cyclo-stomie \'-sik-lo-stōmē\ n [ultim. fr. Gk *kykl-* + *stoma* mouth, more at STOMACH] (1835) : any of a class (*Cyclostomata*) of jawless fishes having a large sucking mouth and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys

cyclo-style \'-stīl\ n [fr. *Cyclostyle*, a trademark] (1883) : a method for making multiple copies that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver and tip in a small rowel — cyclo-style vt

cyclo-thymic \'-sik-lo-thīmik\ adj [NL *cyclothymia* (fr. G *zyklē*, fr. *zykl-* cycly- + *thymē*-thymus) + E -ic] (1923) : relating to being an affective disorder characterized by the alternation of depressed moods with elevated, expansive, or irritable mood and psychotic features — compare CYCLOID 2 — cycloid 2 — cyclo-thymin

cyclo-tom-ic \'-tik-mik\ adj (cyclootomy mathematical theory) : division of the circle into equal parts, fr. cycly- + -omic (1879) — being to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form $x^p - 1 = 0$ where p is a prime number

cyclo-trotor \'-sik-lo-trot-ər\ n [cyclic- + -trotor; fr. the circular movement of the particles] (1935) : an accelerator in which charged particles (protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric field in a constant magnetic field

cycl-*B*rit war of [cyclone] (1885) : a war between Britain and France

cyc-*N*et \'-nēt\ n [ME *sygnet*, fr. MF *cigne* swan, fr. L *cypri-* nus fr. Gk *kyknos*] (15c) : a young swan

Cyg-nus \'-sig-nus\ n [L (gen. *Cygnum*, lit. swan) : a northern constellation between Lyra and Perseus in the Milky Way

cyl-in-dec \'-sik-lēn-dēk\ n [MF or L; *MF cylindr*, fr. L *cylindrus*, fr. *kylinde* to roll; perh. akin to Gk *kyklōs* wheel — WHEEL] (1570) 1 : a : the surface traced by a straight line parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed plane curve b : the space bounded by a cylinder and two parallel planes cutting all its elements — see VOLUME table 2 : a cylindrical hollow space: a : the turning chambered breech of a revolver b : the piston chamber in an engine (2) : a chamber in a pump from which the piston expels the fluid c : any of various rotating members of a printing press; esp. one that impresses paper on type d : a cylindrical clay object inscribed with cuneiform markings — cyl-in-de-rex \'-dēks\ adj

cylinder head (1884) : the closed end of an engine or pump cylinder

cylinder seal (1887) : a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in relief and used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on clay — cyl-in-dr-i-cal \'-sik-lēn-drīk\ also cyl-in-drlic \'-drīk\ adj (1845) : relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — cylab-ly \'-drī-kēlē\ adj

cylindrical coordinate n (ca. 1934) : any of the coordinates obtained by constructing in a plane a polar coordinate system with a line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system — cyl-*ma*-ta \'-mā-tā\ n [Gk *kyma*, lit. wave] (1563) 1 : a projecting whorl whose profile is an S-shaped curve 2 : an S-shaped curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line

cyl-ma-ti-um \'-mā-shē-tūm\ n, pl -tas \'-shē-tā\ (L, fr. Gk *kyma*, dim. of *kymat*, *kyma*) (1563) : a crowning molding in classical architecture; esp: CYMA

cym-bal \'-sim-bal\ n [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L *cymbalum*, fr. Gk *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbe* bowl, boat] (becl. 12c) : a brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly together — *ba-bi-list*\ n

cym-bid-i-um \'-sim-bidē-əm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. L *cymbidium* Gk *kymbe*] (1815) : any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical epiphytic orchids with showy flowers

cyme \'-sim\ n [NL *cyma*, fr. L. cabbage sprout, fr. Gk *kymlē* wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant; skin to skin, swell, grow] (1794) : an inflorescence in which each floral unit contains a single flower; esp. : a determinate inflorescence of flowers containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower bearing the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from buds — see INFLORESCENCE illustration

cym-ing \'-sim-ən, -lin\ n [prob. alter. of *simnel*] (1779) : PATTEN

cym-me-ane \'-sim-mē-ān\ n [Fr, fr. Gk *kyma* wave + F -ane] (1901) : CHYRONSYNTHYL: esp. : an opaqueless chrysoberry